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TVS 175 FEBRUARY 1970

VEGETABLE Situation

OUTLOOK

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE
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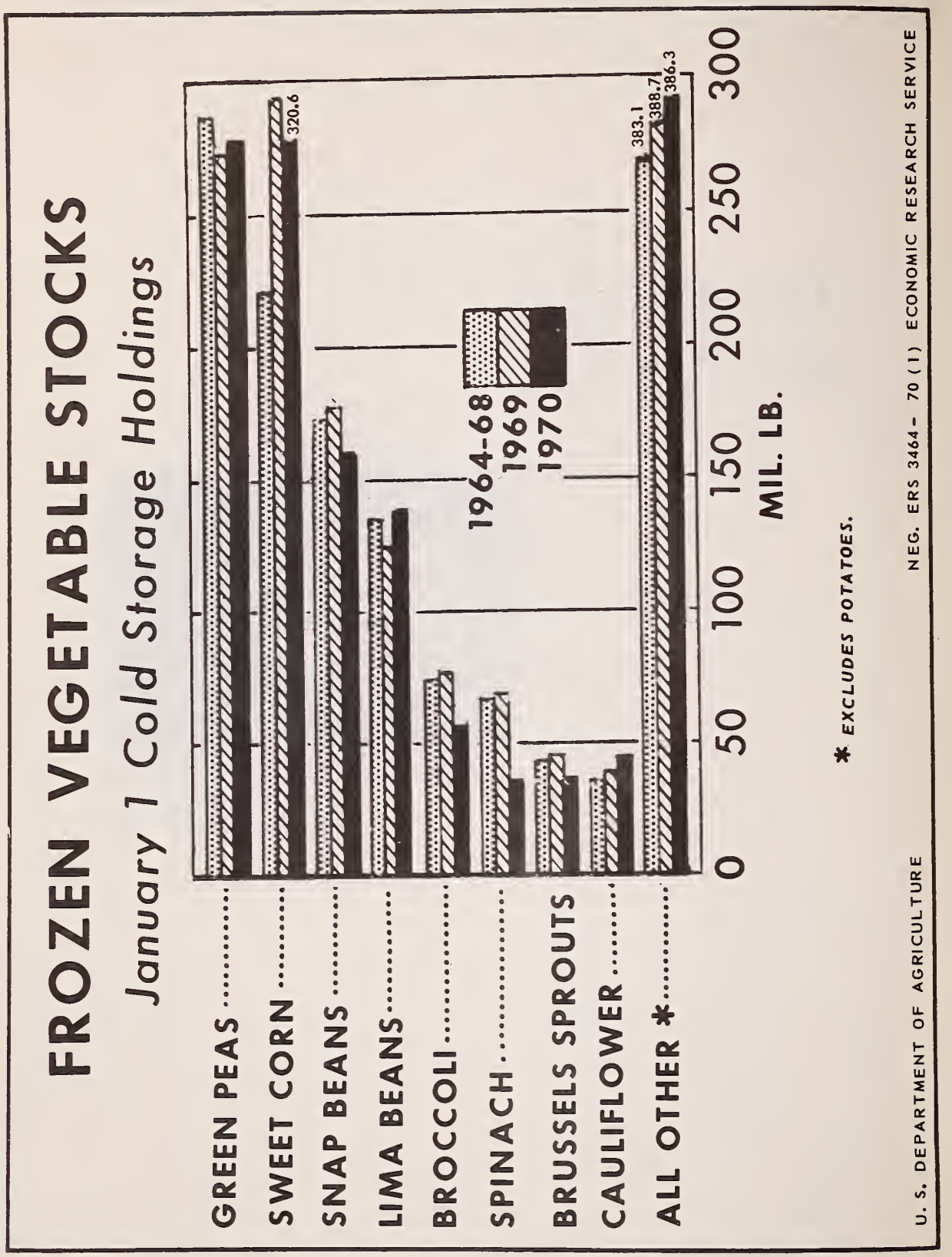
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS
January 1 Cold Storage Holdings
GREEN PEAS
SWEET CORN
SNAP BEANS
LIMA BEANS
BROCCOLI
SPINACH
BRUSSELS SPROUTS
CAULIFLOWER
ALL OTHER *
320.6
383.1
388.7
386.3
1964-68
1969
1970
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
MIL. LB.
* EXCLUDES POTATOES.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

CONTENTS

Summary 3

Recent Developments and Outlook 4

Fresh Vegetables 4
Processed Vegetables 6
Potatoes 7
Sweetpotatoes 8
Dry Edible Beans 9
Dry Field Peas 9

Index of Special Features in The Vegetable Situation, 1969 22

Index of Tables 23

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
January 26, 1970

The summary of this report
was also released on the
above date

Principal contributors:

Will M. Simmons

James R. Donald

Economic and Statistical
Analysis Division

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

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SUMMARY

Fresh vegetable supplies during the next 6 to 8 weeks likely will be smaller than a year earlier. Indicated production is lower for most of the hardier vegetables, including cabbage, carrots, celery, escarole, and spinach; and storage holdings of dry onions and cabbage are down sharply. In addition, freezing temperatures in Florida and Texas during early January damaged tender crops, such as snap beans, green peppers, cucumbers, sweet corn, and tomatoes.

As usual, winter supplies from domestic production will be supplemented by imports, mainly from Mexico. Early indications point to moderately larger supplies of tomatoes and several other crops available for export from Mexico this winter.

Fresh vegetable prices in early January averaged substantially above a year ago. With prospects for smaller supplies and strong consumer demand, prices for most fresh items are expected to continue relatively high.

Canned and frozen vegetable supplies remain large but moderately below last year's record volumes. Large carryover stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables partially offset sharply reduced packs. Frozen vegetable holdings began 1970 only about 2 percent below the high level of a year earlier, and canned stocks probably were down slightly. Although markets for most processed items are above the low levels of a year ago, prices still are at very moderate levels and probably will remain so through the winter and spring.

Potato supplies slightly exceed last winter's volume. January 1 storage stocks totaled 132.8 million hundredweight, up 2 percent. Although they were down moderately from a year ago in central and eastern States, they rose substantially in the West. Fall crop output in the West rose 13 percent. Larger western supplies have been only partly offset by more shrinkage and increased processing activity and prices have averaged below year-earlier levels. However, prices have strengthened in recent weeks, and may show some further gain into spring.

Potato markets have been under less pressure in central and eastern States where supplies have been in better balance. Prices for the 1969 fall crop in these areas likely will average higher than last season.

The winter crop, furnishing only a small part of market supplies, is expected to be down slightly. And early reports indicate a moderately smaller acreage for early spring harvest, and a substantial cut in acreage of the important late spring crop.

Sweetpotato supplies are slightly above last winter's small total. A slight yield increase boosted the crop a little. Prices likely will remain below the high levels of last season.

Dry edible bean supplies are up moderately. Larger acreage and better yields pushed the crop up about 8 percent. Gains came in white beans, particularly pea beans, and Great Northerns. Prices for these classes likely will remain under pressure. In contrast, reduced total supplies of colored beans have kept prices of most classes above year-earlier levels. Movement into domestic markets is good and the improved export movement likely will be sustained.

Dry pea supplies are the largest in several years because of the 29 percent increase in the crop. Prices have been under pressure because of the heavy supplies. But exports, which usually take half or more of the crop, have been running well ahead of a year earlier. The United Kingdom, with a short crop, accounts for much of the increased movement. Prices for the 1969 crop likely will average below the previous crop's relatively high levels. But if export movement remains brisk, as expected, prices likely will show some increase from current levels.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

Supplies Smaller This Winter

Supplies of fresh vegetables during the next 6 to 8 weeks likely will be smaller than a year earlier. Growers reduced acreage last fall for many major items. Smaller output is in prospect for cabbage, carrots, celery, spinach and escarole. And freezing temperatures in Florida and Texas in early January curtailed output of tender vegetables such as snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, and green peppers.

Winter-crop harvesting in Florida, South Texas, and California has generally increased in recent weeks, with prices for most major items at or above year-earlier levels. And with smaller supplies of many items and continued strong consumer demand, prices for winter vegetables likely will continue relatively high.

During the next few months, imports will supplement supplies of domestically produced vegetables. Mexico accounts for most imports of tender vegetables and melons. Canada provides hardy vegetables, mainly carrots, turnips, and rutabagas. Mexico this winter expects moderately larger supplies of tomatoes and a number of other crops. Higher U.S. prices than last winter will likely attract increased imports.

Prospects for Major Vegetables

Cabbage supplies substantially below last winter's are indicated. The fall crop was down 6 percent, and storage holdings in the North are down sharply. The winter crop also is expected to fall short. Acreage is down in Florida and Texas, and Florida yields are reduced. These declines more than offset acreage and yield increases in Arizona and California.

Prices for cabbage were relatively high in early winter, slipped a little as harvest of winter crops gained momentum, then strengthened again. In the week ended January 17, prices f.o.b. South Texas shipping points ran about $4.45 for 1-3/4 bushel crates, up from $2.45 a year earlier. Markets probably will continue substantially above year-earlier levels, as smaller supplies of cabbage and other vegetables tend to bolster prices.

Carrot production this winter is down about 6 percent from last year's large crop. Acreage was reduced and prospective yield is down

slightly. Harvest is active in both Texas and California and marketing will continue seasonally heavy into spring.

Reduced supplies in the winter-crop areas will likely maintain carrot prices sharply above year-earlier levels. In the third week of January, f.o.b. prices at South Texas shipping points average about $4.38 per container of 48 1-lb. film bags, sharply above prices around $2.88 a year earlier.

Celery production this winter will drop about 5 percent because of California's reduced acreage and lower prospective yields. Florida's acreages and yields both point upward a little; indicated output is up moderately.

Prices in Florida and California are above a year ago. In the week ended January 17, f.o.b. prices at Southern Florida shipping points, average $4.00 per 16-inch crate, up from about $2.25 a year earlier. With supplies down moderately, prices of celery the next 6 to 8 weeks probably will remain relatively strong. As in 1969, marketing of the Florida crop is being regulated under a Federal marketing order.

Lettuce production this winter is estimated at a record 13.8 million hundredweight, up 4 percent from last year's large crop. Each State expects higher output except Texas, where yields are lower. Total acreage is up about 7 percent, but the average yield is down.

Adverse weather delayed crop harvests in Florida, parts of Arizona, and Texas, causing strong markets in late fall. However, harvesting increased rapidly after mid-November and by late December prices had declined sharply from November's record highs. Shipping point markets in recent weeks have been at moderate levels, but averaging above a year ago. With prospects for moderately larger supplies of lettuce into late winter, prices of lettuce through winter are expected to remain moderate.

Tomato supplies the next 4 to 6 weeks may not match last winter's volume. Indicated output on January 1 was somewhat higher, reflecting larger acreage and better yields in Florida. But tomatoes in producing areas were damaged by recent cold weather. As usual, imports, chiefly from Mexico, will supplement domestic supplies. Supplies available for import probably will be moderately larger than last year. The volume imported will be influenced by prevailing prices in U.S. markets. A Federal marketing order is in effect, regulating Florida tomato shipments. Imports also must comply with the grade, size, quality, and maturity regulations in effect for the Florida crop. Similar regulations were also in effect in the first half of 1969, and imports were much larger than a year earlier.

Dry onion supplies are sharply below last year's high level. The 1969 late-summer crop, part of which was stored for later marketings, was down 3 percent from the large crop of a year earlier. Shrinkage so far this year has been down, but sales have been considerably larger. Supplies remaining on January 1 were more than a fifth lower than a year earlier and the second smallest in a decade. Stocks were down in all areas.

Prices moved up gradually since early fall, averaging well above a year earlier. In the third week of January, f.o.b. prices at Western New York shipping points averaged about $3.42 per 50-lb. sack medium-size yellow globes, more than double a year ago. Markets are expected to continue strong into late winter or early spring when supplies from South Texas become available; acreage of this crop is down.

1969 Vegetable Production Lower; Prices Higher

Production of the leading vegetables and melons for fresh sale in 1969 amounted to nearly 11.1 million tons, 2 percent below 1968. Both acreage and average yield were down slightly. Among individual vegetables, smaller production was recorded for cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, and tomatoes. These declines more than offset increases for lettuce and sweet corn.

On a seasonal basis, acreage for winter harvest increased about 14 percent, but lower yields limited the output rise to about 6 percent. Acreage for summer harvest dropped about 5 percent and, with slightly lower yields, output dropped 6 percent from 1968's record high. Spring and fall acreage and production showed little change from 1968.

Prices for the year averaged moderately above 1968. Value totaled $1,230 million, up over 3 percent. In California, which accounted for nearly 40 percent of the U.S. total, increased prices more than offset reduced output and value rose 5 percent--to $488 million. In that State, winter lettuce and early fall tomatoes showed sharp value increases. In Florida, with 18

percent of the U.S. total, value dropped about 3 percent, to $226 million due to lower prices. Acreage expanded about 7 percent, but adverse growing conditions reduced yields, and production rose only 2 percent. Returns to Florida tomato growers dropped substantially, particularly for the winter crop. Prices averaged lower for tomatoes, and lower yields cut output. Returns in 1969 were up sharply in Arizona, moderately in Texas, and about the same in New York.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Supplies Moderately Lower

Supplies of processed vegetables do not equal last season's record large volume. Carryover stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables were extremely large at the start of the 1969 packing season. The increase in stocks did not quite offset smaller packs.

Because of greatly reduced acreage and slightly lower yields, processing vegetable production fell about 22 percent last year from the 1968 record. Acreage was lower for each of the 10 principal vegetables except cabbage. And production was down for each of the 10 crops. Tomato output, which accounts for over half of the U.S. processing vegetable tonnage, dropped 29 percent. Among other principal processing crops, reductions ranged from 4 percent for cabbage for kraut to 20 percent for beets (table 7).

Despite smaller supplies, f.o.b. prices for most processed vegetables have been under some pressure. But prices have firmed in recent months, and are currently a little above a year ago. Prices paid for crops by processers were down in 1969. Prices paid by freezers generally showed more moderate declines than did those paid by canners. Total value of processing vegetables declined--from the 1968 record high--to around $450 million. All areas showed lower receipts.

Smaller Supplies of Canned Vegetables

Supplies of canned vegetables this season probably are moderately below the record levels of 1968/69. A much smaller pack more than offset larger beginning stocks. Stocks of most canned items increased and were particularly large for snap beans, beets, corn, and tomato products.

Movement of many processed items has been lagging, and markets for nearly all canned vegetables have been under pressure. But prices have recovered somewhat from the very low levels of last season and in recent months most items have been above a year earlier. With moderately small supplies, and prospects for some pickup in demand, prices will likely remain above last season.

Frozen Vegetable Supplies Off a Shade

Smaller packs have slightly reduced total supplies of frozen vegetables this season. At the beginning of the season, carryover stocks were up, but output of most leading vegetables fell sharply as packers trimmed acreage in response to last season's burdensome supplies.

Disappearance of frozen vegetables so far this season has not matched last season and remaining stocks are near the record levels of last year. Cold storage holdings on January 1 amounted to 1.47 billion pounds, down slightly from 1.50 billion a year earlier. Stocks are particularly large for lima beans, carrots, and sweet corn (table 8.). Prices of most frozen vegetables, a little above a year ago, likely will continue so. The cutback in the crops for fresh market will bolster demand for some frozen items this winter.

Prospects for Leading Vegetables

Snap bean supplies are down slightly from the record levels of 1968/69. Reduced production offset last summer's record stocks of both canned and frozen snap beans.

Prices for 1969-pack beans have been above the previous year. And in view of relatively small fresh market supplies this winter, prices of canned and frozen likely will continue moderately above those of 1968/69.

Green pea supplies are down moderately. Carry-in stocks were the largest in a decade, but the pack was down.

Canned pea supplies are moderately smaller, and about in line with anticipated market needs. Prices have advanced substantially and are likely to continue firm and above 1968/69 levels. Supplies of frozen peas are relatively large.

Sweet corn supplies remain heavy. Heavy carryover of both frozen and canned corn assured

continued large supplies. The crop for processing was down sharply. Canned supplies may be nearly a fifth above average, while frozen supplies may be up even more.

Although demand has been generally sluggish, prices in some areas have risen above the low levels of last season. But prices still are and likely will remain low compard with most recent years.

Tomato supplies are down from last season's extremely large volume. A sharp drop in output is responsible. In California, which accounts for about 70 percent of the processing tonnage, both acreage and production fell almost a third.

Increased prices for new-pack offerings of peeled tomatoes reflect an improvement in the supply-demand balance. But supplies of concentrated items still are heavy; prices have been under severe pressure and will likely remain relatively low.

Beet supplies for 1969/70 were nearly as large as the heavy supplies of last season. Increased stocks offset most of the drop in output. So supply of canned beets remains above normal trade needs, and wholesale prices likely will remain at fairly low levels.

Sauerkraut supplies are down substantially this season. Packers' carryover stocks on August 1 were down about a fifth and the pack is reduced a little.

Prices have been above year-earlier levels in recent months. Markets probably will remain firm.

Lima bean supplies, both canned and frozen, are close to those of last season. Large carry-in stocks for each were about offset by smaller packs. Freezing output showed the greater decline, particularly for Fordhooks where acreage was cut sharply.

Prices have been mixed, depending on locations and style. With relatively large supplies of both canned and frozen limas, however, not much overall strength in prices appears likely.

Pickle supplies probably are moderately smaller than a year ago. Both carryover stocks and pack were down. Prices likely will remain firm averaging above last season.

POTATOES

Supplies Larger

Larger overall supplies of potatoes will be available into spring. The 1970 crop of winter potatoes may be down about 3 percent from 1969, but the crop accounts for only a small part of winter markets. The important fall crop, supplying the bulk of marketings through mid-spring was up 6 percent to a record high; and January 1 stocks were 2 percent above a year ago. However, the situation varies among areas.

Practically all of the increase in output came in the 9 western States where fall crop production rose 13 percent. Output in the 8 central States was up 1 percent, but down 3 percent in the 8 eastern States. Small crops in eastern States and only slightly larger supplies in central States have helped to ease the problems of marketing the larger western crop. But expanding market requirements are not matching the increase in supplies and prices in the West will remain under some pressure. Food use has picked up so far this season due to more processing; movement to fresh markets is lagging. But remaining supplies still are a little larger than last winter. Storage holdings on January 1 were up about 2 percent from last January's reduced holdings. Stocks were down moderately in eastern and central States, but were up substantially in the West (table 1).

Table 1.--Potatoes: January 1 total stocks by areas, United States

Year	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total 1/
	Million cwt.			
1964-68 average	41.0	25.0	53.8	119.9
1964	41.5	25.0	48.5	115.0
1965	39.4	19.7	35.0	94.2
1966	38.2	27.4	47.9	123.5
1967	42.3	25.0	60.1	127.4
1968	43.6	28.0	67.7	139.4
1969	40.4	28.6	61.4	130.4
1970	37.5	26.7	68.6	132.8

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Markets in eastern and central States have strengthened in recent weeks. Grower prices in the East and in most central States are higher than last season.

Disappearance has increased most in the western States, and cold weather and quality problems have caused considerable shrinkage and loss. But expanding disappearance is not equaling the increase in supplies, and storage stocks on January 1 were 12 percent above a year ago and record high. Prices to growers for fresh market supplies have been moderately below last year's levels.

Markets in the West have shown some strength in recent weeks, and may show further gains into spring. Markets are being bolstered by expanding use, particularly for processing, by smaller supplies in other regions, and by prospects for a sizable cut in spring production. Prices in eastern and central markets, also stronger in recent weeks, are expected to continue above last season.

Storage supplies will still strongly affect prices into late spring, although the market will gradually respond to the harvesting prospects for new-crop supplies. Indicated winter production, at 3.7 million hundredweight, is 3 percent less than in 1969. A drop in Florida tonnage more than offsets a large California crop. Acreage is smaller in both States, but a higher yield is pushing California's prospective production higher.

Preliminary reports indicate smaller spring production. Growers of potatoes for early spring harvest intend to reduce plantings 7 percent. So, even if abandonment is normal and last season's relatively high yields are attained, production would be down moderately. And total acreage intentions for the important late spring crop are down sharply--13 percent--from actual acreage in 1969. Intended acreage is lower in all producing areas.

1969 Production Record High

Potato production in 1969 totaled a record 307.2 million hundredweight, up 4 percent from 1968 and 1 percent above 1967. Both harvested acreage and yield climbed 2 percent (table 9).

There were increases in early spring, late spring, and fall crops. Winter, early summer, and late summer crops were down. A 6 percent rise in the important fall crop led the way to the record total production. Output was only 1 percent higher in central States. And the eastern crop was down 3 percent to the lowest level since 1959, reflecting reduced acreage and lower yields. But output rose about 13 percent in western States, where both acreage and yields moved up substantially. Increased plantings in most western States in 1969 was in response to favorable prices in 1968.

SWEETPOTATOES

1969 Production Up Slightly

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1969 totaled nearly 14.0 million hundredweight, up 1 percent from both 1968 and the 1963-67 average. The national yield inched upward to a new high, while harvested acreage was the second smallest on record (table 10).

About half of the producing States harvested fewer sweetpotatoes in 1969. However, production increased moderately in Louisiana and Virginia, and the crop was up about a fourth in North Carolina due to increased plantings. Better yields caused a moderate output rise in Louisiana, the leading State. Plantings were reduced in Virginia, but yields moved up sharply and production rose moderately.

Prices Below Previous Year

With larger supplies this season, prices in the Southeast have averaged substantially below last season's high levels. U.S. average prices to growers during the peak marketing months of October-December 1969 averaged $4.28 per hundredweight, down from $4.96 during the same period of 1968.

Some areas have had marketing problems, particularly in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, where combined production rose substantially. To help producers move the larger supplies, USDA featured sweetpotatoes in the plentiful foods promotional program last fall. The Department also conducted a purchase program in October-November for fresh sweetpotatoes in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Under the program about 13,200 hundredweight were purchased in North Carolina, 4,100 in Virginia, and 2,100 in Maryland.

Shipment and unload data indicate that the quantity of 1969-crop sweetpotatoes moving to fresh market outlets through early January was

a little below a year earlier and remaining supplies this winter and spring probably are moderately above those of a year earlier. Markets may show some seasonal strength into spring, but prices to producers in the South Atlantic and South Central States are expected to average below those of a year earlier.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

1969 Production Higher

Growers planted a little over 1.5 million acres to dry edible beans in 1969, up 4 percent from 1968. Although growing conditions varied considerably, the average yield rose moderately above 1968's low level. Production rose 8 percent to 18.8 million hundredweight--6 percent above the 5-year average (table 2).

Output in Michigan--the leading producer--showed a rise of nearly 30 percent, with both acreage and yields up substantially (table 15). In Nebraska, better yields and more acreage also led to substantially larger 1969 output. But in several western States, unfavorable growing conditions cut production--by 6 percent in Colorado and 12 percent in California.

Larger Supply

Overall supplies are up moderately. Supplies of white beans as a group are up substantially. Supplies of Michigan pea or navy beans, the largest single class, and Great Northerns are up sharply. Small whites are also in larger supply. California blackeyes and small limas are down. Supplies of large limas may be up from last season.

Supplies of colored beans probably are down moderately this season. Production was smaller and beginning stocks appeared to be moderate. Production of pintos, largest of the colored classes, dropped 8 percent, and pinks were down a fourth. But production of red kidneys and small reds advanced sharply (table 16).

Prospective Disappearance Higher

Movement of dry beans in both domestic and foreign channels may increase this season. Domestic use likely will be up moderately, with commercial sales supplemented by relatively large USDA donations.

Foreign demand looks relatively strong. Supplies of dry beans in other major exporting countries and in importing countries are not excessive. Despite larger crops in several countries, inventories are probably small. Also, U.S. exports are being stimulated by increased supplies and more competitive prices for white beans, preferred by some foreign countries. U.S. exports are running above year-ago levels, and and likely will total substantially larger this season.

Prices Mixed; Average Declines

U.S. prices paid to growers averaged $7.30 per hundredweight during September-December, down from $7.90 for the same period in 1968. However, the average reflected a wide range of market conditions. Prices have been particularly weak for the large supply of pea beans. Also, prices for Great Northerns and large limas have been under pressure. But prices have been strong for pintos, blackeyes, and baby limas.

Because of large supplies, prices for peas beans and Great Northerns will likely be under pressure through the remainder of the marketing season; but prices for most other classes may average about the same to higher than last season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supplies Larger

Supplies of dry field peas this season are substantially larger than last season's moderate levels and the largest in several years. The bigger 1969 crop more than offset lighter beginning stocks.

Production of dry field peas rose nearly 30 percent in 1969. Above-average yields and substantially greater acreage were responsible (table 17). Each of the commercial classes shared in the production rise, with "Canada's" registering over a 50-percent gain.

Prices Lower; Disappearance May Rise

Prices for dry peas were relatively high last season, but declined sharply in response to the large 1969 crop. In December prices to

Table 2.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1963-67 and annual 1965-69

Class	Average 1963-67	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 1/
	1,000 cwt.					
White:						
Pea, navy	6,391	5,480	7,290	4,787	5,615	7,259
Great northern	1,746	1,432	1,949	1,500	1,383	1,767
Small white 2/	568	578	670	473	510	584
White marrow	3/23	26	4/	4/	4/	4/
Yelloweye	49	32	56	42	49	25
Total, white	8,777	7,548	9,965	6,802	7,557	9,635
Colored:						
Pink	407	410	450	488	682	501
Pinto	4,281	4,523	4,671	4,039	4,658	4,283
Red kidney	1,496	1,362	1,633	1,158	1,124	1,474
Small red	417	397	636	266	354	465
Cranberry	124	132	149	137	184	190
Black turtle soup	236	192	295	321	314	223
Total, colored	6,961	7,016	7,834	6,409	7,316	7,136
Lima:						
Large	717	755	597	774	814	770
Baby	329	211	340	280	589	430
Total, lima	1,046	966	937	1,054	1,403	1,200
Other:						
Blackeye	728	668	851	565	781	513
Garbanzo	73	87	92	88	58	101
Other 5/	213	172	283	259	274	210
Total, other	1,014	927	1,226	912	1,113	824
United States	17,798	16,457	19,962	15,177	17,389	18,795

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Include flat small white.
3/ 1963-65 average.
4/ Included in "Other".
5/ Does not include beans grown for garden seed.

Data from Stat. Bul. No. 384 Field Crops and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

growers averaged $4.37 per hundredweight, down from the $4.88 in the same month of 1968.

The export market is a major price factor for U.S. peas, typically taking half or more of the crop. Movement into export outlets in the early part of the season has been sharply above a year earlier, despite increased production in several other exporting countries. But output is down substantially in the United Kingdom--our principal export market. Also, stocks probably are moderate in foreign countries. Prices are expected to remain below those of last season; but if exports continue above a year ago, as expected, prices likely will show some increase from current levels.

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Table 3.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production and season average price per hundredweight for principal crops, 1967, 1968 and 1969 1/

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
	1,000 acres			1,000 cwt.			Dollars		
Artichokes 2/	9.6	9.6	10.1	730	576	656	8.87	10.00	10.60
Asparagus	31.0	30.8	31.1	822	918	849	21.10	21.90	23.50
Beans, lima	10.9	10.5	3/	288	259	3/	11.70	11.90	3/
Beans, snap	98.2	95.1	89.2	3,797	3,549	3,361	11.50	12.60	12.80
Beets	2.8	1.8	3/	294	241	3/	4.09	5.22	3/
Broccoli 2/	43.4	43.0	36.4	2,782	3,080	2,304	8.88	8.93	10.50
Brussels sprouts 2/	6.6	6.8	6.6	685	638	627	11.50	11.60	11.50
Cabbage 4/	100.9	94.9	98.7	19,132	18,988	18,177	2.86	3.26	3.28
Cantaloups 5/	108.7	116.8	125.9	12,552	13,535	13,725	6.25	5.78	5.61
Carrots 2/	81.3	72.6	80.4	17,724	19,346	18,275	4.21	4.32	4.60
Cauliflower 2/	26.0	27.3	26.2	2,428	2,729	2,549	8.89	8.87	9.69
Celery 2/	32.4	32.6	32.6	14,512	15,295	15,291	4.75	4.66	5.42
Corn, sweet	190.7	181.6	185.3	13,117	12,395	12,436	4.84	5.25	4.95
Cucumbers	50.7	55.0	50.6	4,980	4,466	4,678	6.37	7.10	7.25
Eggplant	3.8	3.2	3.7	575	453	529	6.54	10.50	8.64
Escarole	9.4	7.8	9.5	1,122	1,066	1,097	6.21	7.61	7.46
Garlic 2/	4.4	6.4	7.3	506	800	840	10.10	8.99	8.52
Honeydews	11.3	10.3	13.8	1,577	1,379	1,874	5.82	6.75	5.87
Kale 2/	1.1	1.0	3/	72	70	3/	8.69	8.60	3/
Lettuce	221.1	221.0	227.8	42,630	44,130	44,457	5.00	4.52	5.42
Onions 2/	102.9	106.5	100.4	28,562	28,849	28,017	3.95	3.60	3.76
Peas, green	1.8	2.0	3/	68	59	3/	12.60	15.00	3/
Peppers, green 2/	47.3	52.6	52.8	4,351	4,933	4,678	10.60	10.50	11.00
Shallots	1.0	1.0	3/	32	37	3/	12.30	12.00	3/
Spinach	16.2	13.8	13.2	885	812	704	9.80	10.40	10.30
Tomatoes	148.7	146.4	149.3	20,588	19,651	19,633	9.52	11.60	11.40
Watermelons	272.8	286.1	276.5	27,735	27,611	26,307	2.10	1.88	2.06
Total 6/	1,634.8	1,636.4	1,627.6	222,546	225,865	221,064	219.04	233.34	184.13

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Includes some quantities used for processing.
3/ Estimates discontinued.
4/ Price computed from value and production less not marketed.
5/ Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.
6/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Fresh Market, annual summary, SRS, USDA

Table 4 .--Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1968, 1969, and 1970

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1968/69			1969/70		
			Nov. 12	Dec. 17	Jan. 14	Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 13
			Dollars					
New York								
Beans, snap								
Round green type	Florida	Bu. hamper and crt.	9.50	6.75	6.50	10.25	6.75	13.00
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's crt.	3.75	4.25	3.75	4.35	4.50	5.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	---	5.00	3.75	---	3.75	5.25
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	1.50	2.65	2.50	2.35	3.00	3.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag, crt.	5.00	4.90	6.50	7.50	6.37½	6.50
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	---	---	3.75	---	5.15	6.75
Celery, Pascal	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	5.25	4.75	4.75	6.00	6.50	8.50
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	4.25	4.75	---	5.00	4.50	6.50
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	9.50	20.50	---	10.50	9.25	12.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. ctn.	4.00	5.00	4.25	8.50	4.25	4.37½
Onions, yellow, medium	New York	50 lb. sack	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.60	2.85	3.85
Peppers, green, California Wonder	Florida	Bu. bskt.	6.50	5.25	7.25	7.50	9.50	11.00
Spinach, Savoy type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.00	---	4.75	1.75
Chicago								
Beans, snap, Round green type	Florida	Bu. hamper	9.00	6.50	6.15	---	6.76	13.00
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	3.50	4.50	3.60	5.00	4.75	4.75
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	3.75	3.85	4.00	3.75	3.75	5.40
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag, mesh master	---	4.50	---	---	5.50	6.25
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	4.00	4.00	3.65	3.75	4.40	---
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	4.75	4.25	4.50	6.00	7.00	7.25
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	4.50	4.00	---	4.85	5.10	6.35
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. baskt.	10.00	22.00	---	10.50	---	14.00
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. heads, ctn.	4.15	3.60	3.60	5.25	4.10	4.25
Onions, yellow, large	Idaho	50 lb. sack	2.50	2.45	2.50	3.90	3.80	3.95
Onions, yellow, medium	Midwestern	50 lb. sack	2.10	2.05	2.00	2.40	2.50	3.40
Peppers, green, California Wonder type, large	Florida	Bu. bskt.	7.00	4.50	6.50	7.50	12.25	11.00
Tomatoes, greenhouse	Midwestern	8 lb. bskt.	2.75	3.65	---	3.35	4.25	---

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, C&MS, USDA, Market News Report.

Table 5.--Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1968 and 1969

Commodity	1968		1969		
	November	December	October	November	December 1-15
	Dollars				
Beans, snap	17.40	16.10	12.60	18.60	16.70
Broccoli	11.30	12.30	13.20	13.70	14.90
Cabbage	3.28	4.48	3.64	4.05	5.53
Cantaloups	5.57	6.08	4.58	4.89	---
Carrots	5.21	5.48	7.19	8.06	8.47
Cauliflower	11.90	12.90	13.30	11.90	14.30
Celery	4.49	4.97	5.18	6.11	5.98
Corn, sweet	7.10	7.78	5.38	6.96	6.98
Cucumbers	12.70	24.40	6.61	8.87	11.50
Lettuce	5.28	5.83	6.47	11.20	5.57
Onions	3.43	3.18	4.22	4.45	4.63
Peppers, green	11.40	11.50	11.30	14.90	29.80
Spinach	9.03	10.50	10.90	10.10	12.20
Tomatoes	16.90	13.60	13.00	20.60	16.50

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 6.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, and 1955 to date 1/
1910-14 = 100

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
1950-54	283	264	253	293	265	242	232	202	183	202	248	268	245
Year													
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	322	369	414	352	292	227	195	171	188	214	251	232	269
1959	294	300	292	301	270	223	227	211	244	265	277	304	267
1960	320	307	283	286	291	239	246	202	197	216	237	249	256
1961	241	240	247	307	270	292	261	209	211	212	247	239	248
1962	306	330	405	353	348	272	236	205	208	215	244	277	283
1963	330	308	265	270	253	286	274	210	202	227	294	303	268
1964	324	334	317	288	268	290	258	245	245	252	327	282	286
1965	259	278	327	344	392	332	277	252	253	273	290	285	297
1966	343	364	329	353	315	322	369	328	295	296	333	322	331
1967	333	320	318	349	334	391	355	278	265	285	323	335	324
1968	383	397	412	428	350	319	312	281	298	295	388	385	354
1969 2/	354	364	358	345	463	333	335	321	305	341	499	430	371

1/ The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis.
2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 7.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	Average 1963-67	1968	1969
	1,000 acres			1,000 tons			Dollars		
Asparagus	103	95	93	124	116	103	290.05	352.00	362.00
Beans, lima 1/									
Canning	28	36	29	26	32	28	150.89	167.00	148.00
Freezing	57	69	54	70	83	69	179.16	204.00	192.00
Beans, snap									
Canning	176	207	191	400	485	452	97.35	99.00	98.50
Freezing	56	60	47	129	142	114	108.62	103.00	102.00
Beets	17	21	18	194	269	216	19.01	23.80	21.90
Cabbage for kraut	12	13	13	210	232	223	15.82	19.50	18.80
Corn, sweet 2/									
Canning	308	393	335	1,297	1,793	1,463	21.25	24.40	23.90
Freezing	100	126	111	470	687	624	24.49	28.70	27.70
Cucumber for pickles	122	145	131	493	555	508	74.12	92.20	91.90
Peas, green 1/									
Canning	282	286	255	333	354	316	99.95	109.00	107.00
Freezing	153	166	152	208	228	208	97.71	104.00	104.00
Spinach									
Canning	13	13	13	73	68	76	38.65	42.60	42.00
Freezing	12	13	10	73	86	59	40.34	40.80	43.00
Tomatoes	282	370	271	4,606	6,966	4,929	34.62	40.20	34.70
Total 3/	1,720	2,013	1,723	8,706	12,096	9,388			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.
2/ Corn in the husk.
3/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Processing, annual summary, SRS, USDA

Table 8.--Vegetables, frozen: Cold Storage holdings and net change, September 1, to December 31

Commodity	December 31 stocks			September 1-December 31 net change		
	1967	1968	1969 1/	1967	1968	1969 1/
	Million pounds					
Asparagus	18	20	13	-10	-10	-11
Beans, lima:						
Fordhook	46	55	56	+19	+20	+11
Baby	76	80	84	+47	+35	+31
Total 2/	122	134	140	+66	+54	+42
Beans, snap:						
Regular cut	125	128	119	-4	-14	-32
French style	49	50	43	-2	-2	-11
Total 2/	174	178	162	-6	-16	-43
Broccoli	64	73	54	+14	+3	+19
Brussels sprouts	35	45	37	+18	+28	+23
Carrots	77	94	100	+42	+56	+62
Cauliflower	28	39	47	+15	+24	+21
Corn, sweet	230	291	321	+91	+143	+111
Mixed vegetables	36	39	32	+12	+6	+1
Peas, green	267	277	281	-122	-136	-129
Peas and carrots, mixed	17	18	15	+3	+4	+1
Spinach	61	70	36	-18	-23	-16
All other frozen vegetables	224	219	227	+41	+19	+46
Total 2/	1,355	1,496	1,465	+146	+153	+124
Potato products	387	396	428	+159	+203	+165

1/ Preliminary.

2/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 1/	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 1/	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 1/
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			Mil. cwt.		
Winter	21.6	21.9	19.8	196	177	193	4.3	3.9	3.8
Spring									
Early	31.0	33.1	32.5	143	152	175	4.4	5.0	5.7
Late	102.5	83.4	89.9	227	246	237	23.3	20.5	21.3
Summer									
Early	83.5	85.3	84.8	154	164	159	12.9	14.0	13.5
Late	131.2	123.6	117.8	218	242	249	28.6	29.9	29.3
Fall									
8 Eastern	275.7	274.6	271.0	237	232	229	65.3	63.7	62.0
9 Central	307.9	293.0	294.4	152	169	171	46.9	49.6	50.2
9 Western	426.5	462.7	493.6	227	232	246	97.5	107.6	121.4
Total, fall	1,010.1	1,030.3	1,059.0	207	214	221	209.7	220.9	233.6
United States	1,379.9	1,377.6	1,403.8	205	214	219	283.2	294.2	307.2

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 10.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1963-67, annual 1968, and 1969

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 1/	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 1/	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 1/
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			1,000 cwt.		
Central Atlantic 2/	27.7	21.0	16.8	112	119	132	3,102	2,493	2,211
Lower Atlantic 3/	32.4	33.0	38.5	97	102	106	3,140	3,372	4,072
Central 4/	88.7	87.0	83.8	78	82	82	6,900	7,098	6,855
California	8.4	8.0	8.2	94	100	100	791	800	820
United States	157.2	149.0	147.3	89	92	95	13,933	13,763	13,958

1/ Preliminary.
2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.
3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.
4/ Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas. Beginning 1969, estimates for Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico discontinued.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 11.—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1968, 1969 and 1970

Shipping point and variety	1968-69			1969-70		
	November 16	December 14	January 18	November 15	December 13	January 17
	Dollars					
Maine						
Round whites	2.00	1.88	1.90	1.98	1.80	2.62
Long Island, New York						
Round whites	2.78	2.42	2.44	2.56	2.56	3.30
New York, Upstate						
Katahdin	2.68	2.40	2.56	2.90	3.18	3.80
Michigan						
Round whites	2.32	2.38	2.40	2.70	2.60	3.38
Wisconsin						
Round whites	2.05	2.05	2.31	---	2.35	2.78
Washington						
Russets	3.70	3.75	3.99	3.08	3.21	3.50
Colorado						
Reds	2.25	2.18	2.45	3.36	3.12	3.53
Idaho						
Russets 2" or 4 oz. min.	4.08	4.04	4.70	3.58	3.50	4.20
Oregon						
Russets	3.88	3.80	---	3.42	3.38	4.11

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 12.—Canned Vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's					
Beans, lima						
1966-67	.1	3.5	3.6	1/1.0	2/2.6	3.3
1967-68	.3	4.0	4.3	1/ .9	2/3.4	3.3
1968-69	1.0	3.8	4.8	1/1.1	2/3.7	3.5
1969-70	1.3	3.6	4.9	1/1.2	2/3.7	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1966-67	7.2	40.5	47.7	24.7	21.8	43.8
1967-68	4.6	53.2	57.8	24.6	31.3	46.4
1968-69	11.4	51.8	63.2	25.1	36.2	49.4
1969-70	13.4	3/46.8	3/60.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1966-67	1.2	45.5	46.7	24.5	22.2	45.4
1967-68	1.3	49.3	50.6	23.1	27.5	46.3
1968-69	4.3	59.3	63.6	23.6	40.0	53.3
1969-70	10.3	49.4	59.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peas, green						
1966-67	5.7	31.9	37.6	21.3	16.3	33.7
1967-68	3.9	37.7	41.6	20.9	20.7	35.0
1968-69	6.6	36.2	42.8	20.7	22.1	34.5
1969-70	8.3	32.1	40.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. - not available. 1/ Shipments to November. 2/ November 1 stocks. 3/ Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

National Canners Association.

Table 13.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1968, 1969, and 1970

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1968-69			1969-70		
			Nov. 16	Dec. 14	Jan. 18	Nov. 15	Dec. 13	Jan. 17
			Dollars					
F.o.b. shipping points								
Porto Rico, cured	S.W. Louisiana	U.S. No.1 50 lb. crt.	5.00	4.88	4.88	---	4.50	4.40
Porto Rico, cured	Eastern North Carolina	50 lb. crt.	4.88	4.88	4.88	3.88	3.75	3.62
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1968-69			1969-70		
			Nov. 12	Dec. 17	Jan. 14	Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 13
			Dollars					
Terminal markets								
New York Porto Rico	North Carolina	50 lb. ctn.	5.00	5.50	5.75	3.75	4.25	4.25
Chicago Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	---	5.60	5.65	---	5.35	5.10

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 14.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1968 and 1969

Commodity	Average	1968	1969		
	Jan. 1957-Dec. 1959	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	Dollars				
Potatoes	1.71	2.09	1.89	1.96	1.99
Sweetpotatoes	4.30	6.16	3.38	4.18	5.29
Beans, dry edible	7.04	8.46	7.00	7.40	7.49
Peas, dry field	4.04	4.88	4.37	4.37	4.37

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 15.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	Average 1963-67	1968	1969
	1,000 acres			Pounds			1,000 cwt.		
Michigan	597	599	671	1,197	1,050	1,210	7,144	6,290	8,119
New York	91	80	77	1,182	1,130	1,150	1,076	904	886
Northwest 3/	282	287	270	1,625	1,593	1,735	4,583	4,572	4,684
Southwest 4/	217	254	259	952	903	838	2,065	2,293	2,170
California									
Large lima	45	44	45	1,593	1,850	1,710	717	814	770
Baby lima	19	29	26	1,732	2,030	1,655	329	589	430
Other	144	141	133	1,341	1,367	1,305	1,931	1,927	1,736
Total California	208	214	204	1,431	1,556	1,439	2,977	3,330	2,936
United States	1,395	1,434	1,481	1,279	1,213	1,269	17,845	17,389	18,795

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Cleaned basis.
3/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964.
4/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 16.--Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1969, and total by types 1968

Type	Michigan	Idaho	Wyoming	Nebraska	Washington	Colorado	New York	California	Other 1/	Total 1969	Total 1968
	1,000 cwt.										
Pea, navy	7,259	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,259	5,615
Great northern	---	343	105	1,299	---	---	---	---	20	1,767	1,383
Pinto	170	796	354	403	57	1,908	---	---	595	4,283	4,658
Red Kidney	385	40	---	---	---	---	614	435	---	1,474	1,124
Small red	---	252	---	---	202	---	---	11	---	465	354
Large lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	770	---	770	814
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	430	---	430	589
Small white 2/	---	4	---	---	63	---	---	517	---	584	510
Blackeye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	513	---	513	781
Other	305	367	---	---	39	1	272	260	6	1,250	1,561
U.S. total	8,119	1,802	459	1,702	361	1,909	886	2,936	621	18,795	17,389

1/ Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah.

2/ Includes flat small white.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 17.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	Average 1963-67	1968	1969
	--- 1,000 acres ---			---- Pounds ----			---- 1,000 cwt. ----		
Minnesota	7	6	6	1,140	1,150	1,450	82	69	87
North Dakota	5	3	2	1,234	1,300	1,300	58	39	26
Idaho	103	98	114	1,696	1,610	1,700	1,753	1,578	1,938
Washington	134	129	155	1,648	1,500	1,670	2,185	1,935	2,588
Oregon	11	8	11	1,330	1,300	1,600	152	104	176
United States	260	244	288	1,627	1,527	1,672	4,230	3,725	4,815

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Index of Special Features
The Vegetable Situation, 1969

Feature	Issue number 1/
Canned Vegetables (Chart)	171
Fresh Vegetable and Melon Imports (Chart)	171
Fresh Vegetables, Acreage, Yield, and Production (Chart)	171
Fresh Vegetable Prices (Chart)	171
Processing Vegetables, Acreage, Yield, and Production (Chart)	171
U.S. Exports of Dry Beans and Peas, By Area of Destination (Chart)	171
Planting Intentions for Beans, Peas, and Potatoes (Chart)	172
Production Estimates: Summer Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans, and Peas (Chart)	173
Prices for Fresh Vegetables and All Farm Products (Chart)	174
Late Summer and Fall Potatoes (Chart)	174
Per Capita Consumption Series for Commercially Produced Fresh and Processed Vegetables, Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans, and Dry Peas (Tables)	174

1/ Issues for 1969: 171 February; 172 April; 173 July; 174 October.

INDEX OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, by areas, United States	7
2	Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1963-67, annual 1965-69	10
3	Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight for principal crops, 1967, 1968 and 1969	12
4	Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1968, 1969, and 1970	13
5	Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices per hundred-weight, United States, indicated periods, 1968 and 1969	14
6	Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, and 1955 to date	14
7	Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969	15
8	Vegetables, frozen: Cold storage holdings, and net change, September 1 to December 31	16
9	Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969	17
10	Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969	17
11	Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1968, 1969, and 1970	18
12	Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities	18
13	Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1968, 1969, and 1970	19
14	United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1968 and 1969	19
15	Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969	20
16	Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1969, and total by types 1968	21
17	Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969	22

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